

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 6.

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NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....	A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....	Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....	W. W. Wainard
Fort Hope.....	Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....	Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....	Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....	Myers' Express
Lytton City.....	Jas. H. Batterson
Port Alexander.....	Pony Express Co
San Francisco.....	L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....	M. Martin
Port Townsend.....	Henry Hogan
Portland.....	Chas. Barrett

Cuttings from Canadian Papers.

Canadian dates are to the 26th April.
The investigation into the murder of John S. Hogan, M. P. P., at the Toronto Police Court, is concluded. Thirteen persons in all were arrested, but all subsequently discharged with the exception of three, viz. James Brown, Jane Ward, and John Sherrick. One of the witnesses deposed that after Hogan had been beaten over the head with a slug-shot, he was thrown still living into the River Don, and while struggling for life in the water, the two male wretches stood upon the bridge and laughed at their victim's efforts to swim!

A reduction in duty on goods entering the Province is proposed.

We learn by telegraph from Montreal that that city was inundated last Monday to a great extent by the accumulation of ice at the bridge, we suppose. The loss of property is very great. Great quantities of produce, groceries and dry goods were either destroyed or badly damaged. Many poor people in Griffintown have lost everything; and the Corporation and citizens are making every effort to relieve them. During the inundation the Ashes Inspector's stores were burned down by reason of the flooding of the water upon the ashes. Four thousand barrels of ashes were destroyed. The loss by the burning of these stores is valued at \$100,000, but the loss is principally covered by insurance. Last night the city was without gas, the gas-works being flooded. There was no sign of the water subsiding at a late hour.—*Toronto Leader*, April 19.

Flavien Morin has been acquitted at Montreal on the charge of murdering a French girl a year ago.

A young man named Tait, residing in Exeter village, C. W., murdered his mother with a flatiron on the 12th April, and afterwards tried to stab his brother. He is crazy.

An old man, named James Malcolm, has for several years past resided in the township of Ramsey. Malcolm was an old sailor, of what we may term the modern heroic period. He fought with Nelson at Copenhagen, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, and he guarded most jealously the medal worn for those glorious combats. He would show it to any one, but no person was allowed to profane it with a touch. On Thursday last, after taking his supper, he retired as usual, but not appearing next morning, his sleeping place was entered and he was found on the floor, dead; his death, it is certain, happened at the very instant he was stepping into bed. The man was a sailor to the last, and his room bore as much resemblance to a ship's cabin as it was possible to give it. Old associations were so powerful that he used a ship-saw to cleanse his floor up to the very day of his death.

Two young shoemakers at Montreal had a fight one evening, in which one of them got a black eye. He went home, vomited, and died.

Montreal contains, by the late census, 94,000 inhabitants, against 57,715 in 1859. A most astonishing increase, is it not?

Joseph Laing, of Toronto, recently deceased, was in the habit of consuming a pound of Epsom Salts daily, for ten years prior to his death. The deceased was subject to fits, and found salts the only remedy for them. The total quantity consumed by him was upwards of a ton and a half! Some druggist has lost an excellent customer.

HEAVY HIT AT MOB VIOLENCE.—The Toronto (C. W.) *Leader*, of April 26th, referring to the present unfortunate difficulties in the United States, has the following regarding the rowdies North and South:

Hitherto the harbor of colored bondmen, the Province will become the refuge of political fugitives, driven by mob tyranny from communities adjacent to the border. Neither in the North nor the South is free speech now possible. The liberty of unlicensed printing is now unknown to both. The censorship of a lawless multitude prevails in both. New Orleans is hardly worse than a few degrees more intolerant than Buffalo. You are denied free discussion in both. It is the South you utter an approving word for Lincoln, tar and feathers are employed to bring you to your senses, or mayhap a rope and a convenient tree end your anxieties without delay. If in the North you dare to plead for Southern views, a ruffian's blow brings you to the dust, and the cowardly crowd applaud the bully's violence. In this regard, the difference in the humiliating spectacles at this moment presented by the two sections is simply one of degree; in essence they are identical. And in both, the outrages are perpetrated under the miserable pretext of loyalty! Loyalty, of which mere numbers are the judges, and banded rowdies the protectors!

RUNNING IN THE FAMILY.—A letter from Cincinnati says:

Among the most startling illustrations of the war spirit roused in the North, is the military unanimity of the well-known Ohio family of which Judge Daniel McCook is the head. The Judge is 63 years old, but served nevertheless in Jim Lane's Frontier Guard, when the Capital was deemed in danger. He has eight sons, of whom seven are living, one having died in the United States service in 1848. Of the living the eldest L. A., is a Surgeon in one of the Illinois regiments. The next son was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Mexican War, and is now a Brigadier-General, commanding the Ohio troops in Pennsylvania. The third, Robert L., is a Colonel of an Ohio regiment. The fourth, A. McD., is First Lieutenant in the army and has been elected Colonel of another Ohio regiment. The fifth, Daniel, commands the only uniformed company in Leavenworth, Kansas, and is now here to transfer his and their services during the war. The sixth, E. S., is a Captain in one of the Illinois regiments. The seventh, G. M., a youth of seventeen, has volunteered as a private, and is now in service in Pennsylvania.

Progress of Recruiting.

The military movements in our vicinity have been very active during the past few days, in consequence of urgent orders from Washington to hurry forward troops to the capital. The 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. A. M. Wood, was despatched yesterday. To-morrow, the 2d Regiment, under Col. Tompkins, will follow. Three others are now ready, awaiting marching orders, and there are, besides, 6,000 more troops in the city and vicinity, all in a state of forwardness, and ready to respond at very short notice to the word "March!"

The 1st Regiment of Green Mountain Boys arrived in the city yesterday. Those who have seen them speak in high terms of their splendid bearing as men and soldiers. They are picked men, from every section of the State, representing all the trades and professions. They have more than a hundred college students among them gentlemen of wealth and culture. They are commanded by Col. J. W. Phelps, of Brattleboro.

Col. Baker returned from Washington on Thursday, with authority to arm and equip his California regiment, and they will go into camp immediately. 120 men arrived in town yesterday, from Fulton county, to join this corps. A sad accident occurred as this company was at Fonda; one of the volunteers fell off the platform and was immediately cut in two by the moving train. He was the only married man in the company, and his wife and children were on the platform at the time.

The Empire City Guard, Col. Andy Sheehan and Lieut.-Colonel Billy Mulligan, is now full. The two officers, together with Senator Spinola, went to Albany yesterday with their muster-rolls. Some of our citizens have proposed to plead to the public in his behalf for a full amnesty for all his pecadilloes provided he will first bring into the Empire City the head of Jeff Davis on a charger.

Col. Washington A. Bartlett's Naval Brigade will undoubtedly be furnished with a battery of 20 rifled cannon. The subscription among our merchants for that purpose is fast being filled up. The Colonel states that if a ship is provided him loaded with these guns, which will throw 80-pound shot four miles, he will promise that a privateer shall not be seen in the Gulf after they have been there ten days. One of these cannon, with accoutrements complete, costs \$1,000.

The Garibaldi Guard (Italian regiment) is now so overrunning with recruits that it is proposed to form a brigade. The first regiment will be mustered into service to-day.—*N. Y. Cor. S. F. Evening Bulletin*.

HOPES AND FEARS OF THE CHARLESTONIANS.—The Charleston people have been thrown into a violent commotion by a rumor which had reached that city to the effect that an expedition is being fitted out against it at Portsmouth, N. H., to be composed of a large force of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont militia. There is certainly much activity at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and great naval preparations going forward on the coast of Maine—for what purpose the South will doubtless find out before long.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from the Palmetto city says everybody there is firmly impressed with the belief that Washington will be taken or laid in ruins by the middle of June, and every exertion is being made for its accomplishment. A number of regiments are in course of formation in the city and its vicinity, in addition to those which have already gone North, and are being rapidly drilled and disciplined. They are a fine looking body of men, and are almost without exception thoroughly skilled in the use of the rifle. A prominent gentleman, Col. Gwin, was circulating a paper, pledging all signs to devote all the means in their power, and never to cease their exertions until Washington is either taken or laid waste. It was signed by many of the wealthiest citizens, and now names were being constantly added.

In regard to the killed in Fort Moultrie, he says that the reports in Northern papers to that effect, caused great amusement among the citizens. The regular which garrisoned Fort Moultrie was composed entirely of the young men of Charleston, and if there had been any such mortality, concealment for any length of time would have been impossible. The troops in the batteries were all anxious to be sent North, and expressed much dissatisfaction at the prospect of being compelled to remain. The military movement is so general among the citizens, that there is scarcely a person in the city who is not proficient in drill. He noticed a cavalry company composed entirely of boys, between the ages of 12 and 15, who went through their manœuvres with a spirit and precision which would have done credit to regular troops.

A "CONFEDERATE" SCHOONER CAPTURED.—A prize schooner, the George M. Smith, was taken into New York harbor recently. It appears she had left Chesapeake Bay, and was proceeding in a direction which aroused the suspicions of Captain Chisholm of the United States frigate Cumberland. Pursuit was soon afterwards made, when the schooner became an easy prize. On examination it was discovered that her cargo consisted of guns, gun carriages and other war articles, intended for the service and use of the Southern Confederacy. The capture took place off Hampton Roads on Friday, and no delay was made in having the schooner conveyed to the harbor of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was done by Mr. Chisholm, who handed the war prize over to the safe custody of Commodore Breeze.

A SECRET OF THE FRENCH LITERARY TRADE.—Readers of modern French novels cannot fail to have noticed that on an average two-thirds of their pages are occupied—not filled—with dialogue, generally consisting of very short phrases, or even of ejaculations. The secret of this is, that many French romances first appear as *fauilletons* in the journals, and are paid for by the line. The spasmodic style of soliloquy, was first introduced by Alexandre Dumas, who has adhered to it ever since, though not so successfully as at the outset. One of the prolific novelist's most famous works, *The Three Musketeers*, was originally run through the columns of the Paris *Presse*, then under the management of Emile de Girardin. There figured in the earlier chapters of the *Musketeers* a laconic character by the name of Grimaud, whose expressions consisted entirely of monosyllables, such as "Ah!" "Oh!" "Good!" "No!" "Yes!" "Bah!" etc. Grimaud talked little, but talked often. Every column contained 20 Abs! or 30 Obs!

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occupying separate lines and costing the *Presse* a franc each. After this sort of thing had continued for some time, M. de Girardin, who at first had been amused at the author's cunning, then grew impatient, and finally disgusted, determined to put a stop to the trick. In measuring the "matter" of the *fauilleton*, it was decided that an imaginary perpendicular mark should pass through each column, and such of the printed lines as did not attain in this mark, should not be counted. The editorial decree was made known to M. Dumas, and the laconic Grimaud the next day gave up the ghost. The rule established by Girardin is now adopted by all the Paris journals. The blanks in the printed lines are not paid fair.

OUR HOMES SHOULD BE BEAUTIFUL.—Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render the intercourse of home amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home cannot be beautiful without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs ivy around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices to amuse the sense and please the mind. Follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—SLIGHT AND SEVERE DISEASES.—It is comforting and satisfactory to know that the operation of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of those violent internal distempers for which they are successfully administered in England and foreign countries. They act also as an immediate corrective in the lesser ailments incident to both sexes. Nothing excels them for curing the diseases of children, such as colic, constipation, headache, worms, and all disorders of the skin; they likewise regulate the digestion and stimulate every organ to healthy action. In diseases of the liver, kidneys, and spleen they invariably afford immediate relief and ultimate cure. In fact, in all complaints to which mankind is liable no medicine is so efficient.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

Wines and Liquors.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, choice brands now in use

BANCOFF'S CIDER, in bottle—very superior

CALIFORNIA WINES of old vintages and fine quality

CREME DE CASSIS, superior article

PORT AND SHERRY in cask and case, of superior quality

BRANDY, Pale and Dark, Hennessy's, Martell, and Bonnietot

CLARET WINES in cask and case, large assortment

JAMAICA RUM, in puncheons and case

SCOTCH WHISKY, in "

BOURBON " Miller's, in bls. A very choice fine old Whisky, one of the best made in America. This whisky is worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

CERTIFIED MAGNOLIA, and Old Bourbon, in ½-blbs

HOLLAND, in pipes and cases

OLD TOM GIN, in puncheons and cases

PIPES ALITTLE CIDER, in bls and ½-blbs

CHOICE HIGH-PROOF WHISKY, BRANDY, & RUM

BOKERS OLD SACHEM, Orange and Hostetter's Bitter's

FOREST LAWN, Cabinet & Cutler's Whisky, in cases

SYRUPS, CORDIALS, &c. For sale by

W. H. OLIVER,
Johnson street, opposite Wharf street,
my27 3m

St. Andrew's Society, VICTORIA, V. I.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 3d, 1860.

FOR THE RELIEF OF SCOTCHMEN or their descendants who may be in distress, and to give counsel and assistance to immigrants on their arrival here. Applications for pecuniary aid or advice to be made to the Managers.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Governor Douglas, C. B., &c.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

His Honor Judge Cameron. His Honor Judge Begbie

PRESIDENT.

Capt. James Reid.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Capt. James Duncan. Mr. J. Gordon McKay.

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WARDEN.

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WM. WALL'S. Secretary.

my17 3m

Dickson, Campbell & Co.,

WHARF STREET,

Offer for Sale ex. Recent Arrivals,

BURTON ALE, Bass & Co's No. 3. Burton

Brewery Co's No. 3, in blbs and

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY OR WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860.

GRATUITOUS.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

Thursday Morning, June 13, 1861.

Farming in British Columbia.

If there is one business more than another that promises a certain reward for labor and capital invested in it, we believe it is farming in British Columbia. Still, mining, trading and packing are the sole occupations of its inhabitants at present. Only a few small patches of land are cultivated. The entire population have consequently to depend on imported produce of every kind to supply the commonest necessities of life, notwithstanding both the climate and the soil are admirably adapted to agriculture. The additional gold discoveries recently made in the Northern mines, indicate not only extraordinary riches, but the evidences of deep diggings prove that the mineral district is not likely to be worked out very soon, and consequently will possess a larger population than any other yet known. Were farmers to scatter themselves along the whole route from Lytton, or Cayoosh to the Forks of Quesnel, the travel and the Northern mining camps would provide a first-rate market at their doors. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, and vegetables of every kind may be raised in the greatest profusion. Yet neither of these commodities are raised; all have to be imported from Oregon, Washington Territory or California. From here they are sent up Fraser River to the head of navigation, and thence hundreds of miles into the interior, where they realise fabulous prices in comparison with their cost. Packers get some twenty cents or more per pounds for carrying potatoes, barley, flour, &c., into the upper country. A farmer, by locating there, would consequently save the whole freight. It would be his profit after paying for his labor at the rate here. In fact, a good piece of prairie or bottom land under cultivation up there would be equivalent to owning a pack train to transport such articles from Yale, Lytton, or Cayoosh to the interior. And if there was any difference as to advantages, it would be on the side of the farmer. The amount of capital required to start a pioneer farm is trifling in comparison with the cost of a train; and yet the profits on agricultural produce promise to be equal to the New Westminster duties and cost of transportation for years to come.

At Williams Lake, a short distance from the forks of Quesnel, the capability of the country to raise all kinds of agricultural produce, has already been demonstrated. If the winters are longer and the springs later than in the neighborhood of Lytton, it does not work disadvantageously. All kinds of crops suitable to a northern latitude come to maturity. And that is all the farmer requires. We are persuaded, therefore, that those farmers who first locate in the upper country, and prosecute farming as they should, will average better wages the year through, than the average wages of miners. Such being the case, it is somewhat surprising that more persons have not turned their attention to agriculture. Admitting that hitherto there were some doubts of the extent, durability and riches of the northern mines, and that mining was consequently considered safer than agricultural enterprise; still that cannot be urged now. The mines are a fixed fact. Hence farmers need have no doubts whatever of finding, not only a market at their doors for all they can raise, but they have the promise of better profits than any other agriculturalists on the Pacific coast.

Bute Inlet Route.

Some people occasionally originate the queerest kind of ideas imaginable. One of those singular curiosities has been started to the effect that everybody should set their faces as a flint against a coast route to the mines. If Bute Inlet route be "ridiculous," it is certainly not half so ridiculous as saying that no coast route to the interior shall be opened along a coast stretching from the 49th parallel to 54⁴⁰ North. It is very doubtful whether a parallel can be found for such an absurdity anywhere. The next thing we will expect to hear will be that some of our architects have originated the sage idea that no matter how long a front a store may have on a street, there should be but one entrance, and that at the farthest corner from where business is transacted in the establishment. And if any one should intimate the propriety of making doors elsewhere, they should be written down as "insane," or "speculators," or "selfish," or laboring under "helpless childishness," or "unconscious folly." There may be those among us who would employ such architects, but it is not probable, except at the Songish village, where the style of aboriginal architecture corresponds with such a plan.

The simple truth is that British Columbia

has a coast stretching over five and a half degrees of latitude, which is indented with numerous harbors, canals and inlets along the whole line. As settlements stretch northwardly from the mouth of Fraser River, the further they are from the point at which they draw their supplies, and the more expensive goods become. If from any part of the coast, such interior settlements can be reached by a shorter, more expeditious, and less expensive route, it is a primary duty of the government to make such route travelable. The inhabitants of such a settlement may claim it as a right, and if denied, they would have good grounds to denounce the non-recognition of such right as an act of injustice.

The Northern mines are so situated. They are nearer the coast than to New Westminster, and as they draw all their supplies from here, except what is sent from Oregon, there is nothing unreasonable or unfair in exploring the most direct route between Victoria and Cariboo. At least so the inhabitants at both extremes generally believe. Messrs. McKenzie and Keony, acting on the wishes of the Northern settlements, have found a practicable route to the coast, and our citizens have contributed their money to discover if possible a still nearer one. We cannot but think that both parties are studying their own interests, and very properly too. If Cayoosh, Douglas, Yale or Lytton, were to oppose on the ground of "vested interests," or providing one route only, it would prove a very weak argument indeed. The true line argument for those places would be to demonstrate that it is a shorter, more expeditious, and less expensive route via Yale and Cayoosh to the Forks of Quesnel than from any part of the coast. If such can be done, all the coast routes imaginable are "childishness" and "folly." If, however, the coast routes should prove to be the best, no amount of opposition will avail even to stop such a "ridiculous exploring scheme" as Bute Inlet.

The "Honorable" Meeting.

The attempt made by two gentlemen of this city to fight a duel on Tuesday last, at Beacon Hill, was the topic of general conversation yesterday, and we are extremely glad to state that the principals and their seconds were generally denounced for the impropriety of their conduct. Had the meeting been carried to an issue, and had one of the parties fallen, the survivor would have been compelled to fly the country, or deliver himself into the hands of the law to stand his trial as a murderer. In either event, the brand of Cain would have been indelibly stamped on his brow, and the remainder of his days—be they long or short—rendered a hell upon earth. Society would have cast him out as a leper, whose very touch is contamination, and when called on to render an account to his Maker, he would have passed away from earth "unwept, unsung."

The Hotspurs of Victoria need only turn to the account of the duel the other day in California, between Piercy and Showalter, to note the effect of such affairs upon the public mind. Piercy is held up as a martyr to a mistaken sense of honor, and his slayer, Showalter, hunted through the State like a felon by the officers of the law, is regarded as an assassin. The press of California are unsparing in their denunciatory articles. His previous history is closely scanned and studied, and the faults and indiscretions of youth painted in so hideous a color, that even his former friends and associates start back agast when the fearful record is spread before them. The same effects were observed after the Terry-Broderick duel, and will be until the dreadful practice is for ever discontinued in every community on which the light of Christianity has shed its rays. The affair here was happily terminated without injury to either party, and as both are supposed to be men of good, sound sense, the matter has no doubt since been settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

The doctrine that a hasty word from one man entitles another to take him out and set him up as a mark to shoot at, is as horrible as it is ridiculous to right-minded people. If our citizens must fight, we would much rather hereafter see their differences settled by the rules of fistiana, than by the code of "honor."

ILL-USING A SEAMAN.—Captain Staples, of the steamer Pacific, was fined on the 6th inst., at Portland, \$100, for ill-using a seaman. His three mates were also before the Court on a like charge. Two were fined \$10 each, and the third \$5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF J. VAN HOUTEN are hereby notified that a dividend upon all the assets belonging to the above estate will be paid on Friday and Saturday next, 14th and 15th inst., between the hours of ten and 12 o'clock, at the office of the Victoria Gas Company in Fidwell's building corner of Yates and Langley streets, up stairs.

C. W. R. THORNTON

Victoria, 12th June, 1861.

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STRAWBERRY ! AND OTHER PLANTS
OF THE
CHOICEST VARIETY
FOR SALE BY
H. HANLEY, Clever Point Gardens.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING AT his Gardens a large variety of STRAWBERRY PLANTS, all bearing fruit of the finest kind, is ready to supply the public with plants at low rates. All other Garden Plants constantly on hand.

H. HANLEY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SLOOP PETREL FOR SALE.

THE SLOOP PETREL, OAK FRAME, planked with cedar, copper-tinned and riveted in the butt; twelve months old; well found in every respect, is offered for sale very low. She is well suited for a yacht and was built for a deep-water boat.

Apply to

P. McCUADE,
jet3 tf

Wharfstreet.

ROAD TAX NOTICE.

Road District of Esquimalt Town.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for this Road District will meet at the Ship Inn, Esquimalt, Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 A. M., to hear all complaints of persons incorrectly assessed or omitted in the Assessment Roll; At which time also, all persons wishing to compound for the labor in cash, can do so by paying to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same.

FREDK. WILLIAMS,
Chairman and Treasurer of Board of Commissioners for Esquimalt Town.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

Thursday Morning, June 13, 1861.

LETTER FROM FORKS CITY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NO. IX.

FORKS OF QUEENSLAND, May 19th, 1861.

ARRIVAL AT THE FORKS—THE TRAIL.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—I left Beaver Lake on the 17th inst. and walked to the Little Lake House (16 miles), where I made a frugal repast, styled dinner by courtesy, and after getting through a pipe of sublime tobacco by way of dessert, I succeeded in landing myself at the Forks during the afternoon. The trail was not as bad as I expected to find it, the most swampy places having been bridged over during the last week. The country across the mountain, between Beaver Lake and the Forks, has a wild and desolate appearance, and is mostly covered with charred and burnt timber. Portions that have escaped the visitation of fire are covered with dense woods and moss. At intervals, the beauty of the scene is enlivened by the decaying carcasses of animals which have fallen victims to the packing mania; but as a general thing the reverie of the traveler remains unbroken as he journeys through these pathless solitudes. Along the hill-side, going down to the valley of Quesnel, the snow lies to the depth of two or three feet, although it is fast disappearing beneath the genial rays of Old Sol. The valley is narrow and hemmed in by hills thickly covered with timber.

FORKS CITY—POPULATION—THE MINES.

Forks City is built on a flat at the foot of the mountains which separate the two branches of the river, and the houses face the waters of the South Fork. A narrow levee, barely sufficient for pack trains to unload on, runs along the front of the town and the houses will certainly be moved further back when the site is surveyed by government. A good substantial bridge has been erected between the town and the opposite bank, the proprietors of which charge the following tolls:—Laden mules or horses, \$1, loose ditto, 50 cents: foot passengers, 25 cents. At present there are not more than 150 miners in town, so that there must be between 800 and 900 men, scattered through the Cariboo and snow-shoe diggings. Many are expected down as soon as the stock of provisions they took with them is exhausted, there being as yet no means for conveying food to the mining districts. A few white men are packing goods up to Antler Creek for \$50 the trip, but nearly all the miners going up have to carry their own provisions. I have noticed several parties of men starting out with over 100 lbs on their backs, which they will have to carry over a most difficult country. Owing to the quantity of fallen timber on the apology for a trail, a man, to make a successful trip, must be a sort of Blondin on a small scale, and well skilled in tight rope dancing. If he is not, he will infallibly come to grief. This is a small sample of what the pioneers in new mining districts have to go through, a great deal of which could be avoided by the expenditure of a few dollars paid to one or two skillful axemen. It is hoped the Government will see the necessity of investing one of the officials in new mining districts with a *carte blanche* to appropriate a few hundred dollars for the purpose of clearing away fallen timber and improving trails. This would be a great boon to the miner, and at the same time be no loss to the country, even though a different route should be afterwards selected.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

Nothing of importance has taken place at the mines with the exception of the discovery of another large creek, 25 miles beyond Antler, from which 1 1/2 cents and upwards has been obtained. The stream which I wrote about in my last as having been discovered 12 or 14 miles from Antler, is named Williams Creek, and has been prospected by many miners with varied success. A large number of claims have been taken up on it, and spots are found which pay very rich, but of course, owing to the snow, no correct estimate can be formed of its resources.

GEN. PALMER'S REPORT.

General Palmer, who has been up to close out his business, and who was at Antler Creek, tells me that he has the greatest confidence in the extent and riches of the Snowshoe country. He brought down some very fine chunks of Antler Creek gold with him, in some of which particles of quartz can be discerned.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Large ledges of quartz can be seen in the bottoms of the streams, but cannot be traced up the hills owing to the snow. All the streams in this section of the country, whether flowing into the North Fork, or towards Fraser River, rise from a range of hills known as the Bald Mountains, which communicate with a lofty chain stretching to the northward and eastward, supposed to be a spur from the Rocky Mountains. It is generally thought by practical men up here that the fine float gold distributed over the Fraser valley has its source in the neighborhood of the new auriferous districts, and that it was disintegrated from the beds of quartz by the wear and tear of nature and washed together with the debris into the natural drain of the country, the channel of Fraser River. The idea that it came from the hills on both sides of the river is not entertained, there being scarcely a quartz vein bigger than a man's finger to be seen in them. There is a range of quartz running about northeast and southwest, which is first noticeable to any extent at Lake Le Hache, 33 miles below Williams Lake. From the latter place it runs through the Cariboo country and further north until it probably strikes the Rocky Mountains. It appears to be narrow towards the south, but to increase in breadth about the latitude of Cariboo, where it extends, from all accounts, over a large district.

THE MINES.

Miners are constantly coming into Forks City from the mines for provisions, and scarcely anything is heard in the streets but discussions about prospects, disputed claims, &c., &c. As yet no man has left here to go below, although many arrived with very little cash in their pockets.

CONFUSION AT THE MINES.

From what I can learn, through miners coming down from Antler Creek, there appears to be still a great deal of confusion respecting claims. Parties come in there every day and claim ground on the strength of hearing that a notice was put up with their names on by some of their friends.

JUDGE BEGGIE.

The advent of Judge Beggie is anxiously expected and he will find several cases of appeal waiting for him.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I must say that since my arrival here I have a much better opinion of the mines than when below. I shall write again in a day or two.

ARGUS.

The Enigma.

We have received several communications from our young friends, purporting to be correct solutions of the enigma submitted by "A Father," through our columns on Saturday. We give them below, in the order as received:

1. "Geo. H. Cary, the man who has bought the Springs; or, Mr. Plushead, footman to the Duchess of Kent."

A. ARMES.

2. "Admiral Baynes, the hero of Bellevue Island."

GEO. SMITH.

3. "Mr. Punch, the Editor of the London Charivari."

D. R. N. SR.

4. "General Winfield Scott is an American Hero."

W. T. LEIGH, SR.

5. "Stale Eggs is used in Omelettes."

JOHN SMITH, JR.

6. "Lincoln is President of the United States."

SUSEY.

No. 4, is correct.

If thirty-nine prisoners were in jail yesterday.

PRIVATEERING.—Our Yankee friends are just now in tribulation about Jeff. Davis' privateers, which they very much fear, will run away with their merchant vessels. Our readers must not feel startled when we tell them that we have privateers here in our very harbor. Fact! for we yesterday witnessed as neat a little affair of the kind as it is possible for any representative of the Southern Confederacy to perform. While sauntering across James' Bridge, we saw a small Indian canoe, in which were three Songish children of perhaps ten years of age, who were propelling the bark leisurely with paddles. In the canoe were three wooden kegs, containing, no doubt, water which they had apparently just drawn from the well at the head of the bay, and were proceeding homeward, in order that the evening meal might be prepared. As they reached the bridge a large canoe, containing two Northern bucks and a squaw, shot alongside and accosted the juveniles in the "opposition boat." The latter courteously ceased paddling,—laid on their oars, as it were—and nothing loth for a bit of Chinook gossip, blabbed away for an instant with one of the bucks. Suddenly the squaw and her remaining companion reached over into the children's canoe, and quick as a flash each seized and transferred to their own boat a keg of the water, while the individual who had kept the children in conversation shoved clear of their canoe, and the piratical craft was soon cutting through the water at a rate of speed which bade defiance to the efforts the juveniles put forth to overtake them. After a vain attempt to overtake, the latter contented themselves with sending some complimentary epithets after the pirates as they disappeared in the distance.

ROBBING THE H. B. COMPANY.—The Indians in this town are lost indeed when they will descend so low as to rob their old *timucuas*—that (as a distinguished barrister called it the other day) "Ancient and Honorable Corporation" known as the Hudson Bay Company—who have fought and bled and almost died in endeavoring to introduce civilization and breeches among the savage hordes on this coast in exchange for furs and salmon oil. On Tuesday, a squaw was caught in the Company's store while "shoplifting" a shawl from the counter. The poor lost wretch was hurried off to the colonial boarding-house, and yesterday she was sentenced by Mr. Pemberton to lose all the hair on the top of her head and pay 4s, the cost of arrest.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. H. Hanley of the Clover Point Gardens, yesterday brought to our editorial room a number of large ripe strawberries of the variety known as the "British Queen." Several of the berries were an inch, and none were less than three-quarters of an inch in length. The plants from which these berries were plucked were only set out in March last, and the fact that they are found bearing so soon after transplanting, is another evidence of the fruit-growing qualities of our soil. In England strawberries rarely produce fruit until the second season after setting out. Mr. Hanley has a large number of plants of choice varieties for sale.

A MILD-MANERED MAN.—Hans Ghora, employed as cook by a distinguished official, was nipped by Police officer Taylor yesterday, charged with hitting one John Crowner. Hans told the magistrate that he "is as mild a mannered man as can be found in this community of 2500 souls;" but his worship evidently placed but little faith in his statement, for he caused him to fork over the sum of £1 as a fine for the assault.

A FEW BOXES EXTRA ROOFING.

A Tin for sale at \$12 50. E. STAMP & CO.

BASSY PALE ALE AND PORTER.

Best cased Sherry. E. STAMP & CO.

BASSY ALE, IN HOGSHEADS AND BARRELS. For sale by E. STAMP & CO.

A Bargain.

SUPERIOR FELT FOR HOUSES AND CONSERVATORIES.

E. STAMP & CO., Wharf street.

A FEW CASES OF PARMENTIER'S CHAMPAGNE.

Swaine Board & Co's Old Tom in casks. For sale by E. STAMP & CO.

J. T. PIDWELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

CORNER OF YATES AND LANGLEY STREETS.

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF DESIRABLE CLOTHING AND OTHER MERCHANDISE,

WHICH HE OFFERS AT REASONABLE TERMS TO THE TRADE. SAMPLES

TO BE SEEN AT HIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE LOW,

NAILS, SUGAR, BARLEY, OATS, HAY,

BRAN, MIDDLEDGES, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY DRUG STORE, COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES ST.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTED

THE FINEST TEETH AND PLATE WORK

THAT IS TO BE FOUND ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

AND IS READY TO FURNISH SETS OR SINGLE TEETH IN THE BEST STYLE.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES WILL BE ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON ON APPLICATION TO

MR. ZEINER,

AT DRUG STORE, COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES ST.

JULY 1st 1861.

WHO WANTS TO GO SOLDIERING?

A large number of soldier coats, ex Marcella,

will be sold to-day at auction by Mr. McCrea.

They are most gorgeously trimmed, and have

the true shanghae cut and brass buttons—

just the thing to captivate the fair sex.

Any person desirous of becoming a "bold sotger boy" at a trifling expense, should not

fail to attend the sale to-day.

PARDONED.—Geo. Weston, one of the

deserters from H. M. S. Bacchante, who re-

fused to break from the gang with the others

a short time ago, was yesterday pardoned by

the Admiral in consideration of his conduct

on that occasion and general deportment

since confinement.

AUCTION.—At 11 o'clock this day, Mr. J.

A. McCrea will sell by auction a large as-

sortment of groceries; also, a quantity of

clothing and soldier coats, ex Marcella,

damaged on the voyage of importation.

SUCCESSION TO SIR GEO. SIMPSON.—Mr.

A. G. Dallas, late Chief Factor of the Hud-

son Bay Company on this coast, has been

promoted to the position made vacant last

summer by the death of Sir Geo. Simpson.

THE DESCENDANTS OF DANIEL DEFOE.—Lord Palmerston has just granted £100 out of the Queen's bounty fund to two female descendants—great great grand-children of the author of Robinson Crusoe, who are in a situation of great poverty.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The schooner Petrel,

Taylor master, arrived from Port Townsend

yesterday with the Overland Mail, contain-

ing a few letters and papers.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAIL.—A mail will

be dispatched to the Sandwich Islands by

the barkentine Constitution, on or about the

20th inst.

THE yacht Templat, from the North-

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What Would (Charles) Lamb Think of It?

Bind quarter of the type of innocence,
Whether with peas and mint I must dispense,
Or go the twain, bla phening the expense;
That is the question?

Rear section of young mutton, tender food!
Just in the dawn of grassed juicy-hood,
Dainties like thee should not be served up nude,
But graced with all the trimmings understood

To help digestion!

Then boil the peas, the fragrant mint prepare,
Be thou, pricenjoy, not overdone, nor rare;
Concoct the gravy with exceeding care,
When all is ready, serve—I shall be there;

I always am.

Incipient sheep's meat, when on thee I dine,
Hot be the plate, and frapp'd well the wine:
Three slices, midway of the leg, be mine,
Then put the rest away—for very fine
Is cold roast lamb.

FOUNDED HIS MAN.—The way the natives sometimes talk in Arkansas is amusing. The following dialogue occurred on the Devil's Fork of the Little Red River. Old Sense met Dan Looney: "Will you be strangers to each other. Says Old Sense:

"Good morning, sir; are you well?"

"If you call a man 'well' that has run twenty miles, I am that."

"Did you see any bear?"

"It you call a big black thing about the size of Pete Whetstone's black mare, or horse, 'a bear,' I did."

"Did you a gun?"

"Now you hit me."

"Did you draw blood?"

"Do you call my double, double handfull of brains blood?"

"Had you a dog?"

"Is old Bone a dog?"

"Did you skin him?"

"Well, if you call a man in his shirtsleeves, with knote seventeen inches in the blade, among the ribs and in, at skinning, I did that?"

"Was he far?"

"Do you call cutting eighteen inches on the ribs fat?"

"Did you pack him in?"

"If you call four pony loads packing, why, I packed some."

"Light loads, I reckon."

"If four hundred pounds to a pony is a light load, they were light."

"Did you eat any of it?"

"Do you call drinking a quart of bar's ale eating?"

"You must have meat?"

"If you call two thousand and seven hundred and seventy-five pounds of clean meat, without a bone, save inside a smoke-house, meat, we have got some!"

"They must be fat at your house?"

"Do you call a candle fat?"

Hence Old Sense brought a perfect squeal, and swore he had round the very man he had been looking for.

S—They had closed a quarter race at last accounts.

A regular thief was set out of a Virginia jail a short time ago, having served his term. Upon going into the yard, he told the keeper he had spent most of his life in jail, having been arrested in nearly every State of the Union; that he had spent so much time in public offices he no longer considered himself a privy citizen; that the open air had become disagreeable to him; that, indeed, he had become so used to looking through iron bars, he deemed them as necessary to him as opera glasses to a lunatic. He said, when he visited a hotel, he lived, from habit, on bread and water, and did not consider himself under any obligations to the State for turning him out of jail.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

Booksellers and Stationers,
RECEIVE ADDITIONS IN NEARLY
EVERY STEAMER to their present large Stock of
School, Standard, and Miscellaneous
BOOKS,

Embracing most of the Modern and Ancient Stand
and Authors in

POETRY AND FICTION,

MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE,
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION,
Law, Medicine, Sciences, Music, etc.,

BIBLES, HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

MAPS,

In Sections of both Hemispheres.

—ALSO—

Stationery.

Consisting of

BLANK WORK IN GREAT VARIETY

from Miniature to Counting House size,

Writing Papers and Materials,

Printers' Stationery and Wrapping Paper,

Playing and Visiting Cards

Letter, Note and Official Envelopes,

MUSIC AND MUSIC PAPER,

Drawing and Tracing Paper and Cloth,

DRAWING BOOKS & INSTRUMENTS,

Pocket and Counting House Diaries for 1861,

Blank, Law and Shipping Forms,

Log Books, Time Books, Draft and Note
and Order Books.

SHIPPING RECEIPTS

Copying Presses, Ejector Machines

And a variety of other Fancy and Staple Stationery,
and a good assortment of

GOLD PENS AND

POCKET CUTLERY.

STATIONERS' HALL,

my 22 fm 40 Yates street.

FURNITURE.

BY LATE ARRIVALS, THE UNDER-

ED signed have received additions to their hitherto well-assorted stock of Furniture—and now offer

PAINTED SEATS, ten pieces;

EXTENSION TABLES, 8 and 10 feet long;

CENTER TABLES, Serpentine and round

tops, assort'd sizes;

CARD TABLES, harp and square pillars;

COMBOS, 2½, 3 and 3½ long, with pine leaf

drivets; also Cherry, Walnut, and painted pine leaf

SOFA'S, spring seats, hair cloth, with round and pillow ends;

DESKS, with fall and door fronts;

CHEESEBOARDS, walnut and mahogany carved

fronts, 3 shelves, feet work;

BUREAUS, one-half marble top, scroll and painted pine, 4 and 6 drawers;

WASH-NOTS, walnut and mahogany, 5 and 6 shelves;

MIRRORS, in gilt and mahogany frames, as

sorted sizes for parlors, chambers and saloons;

CARTE DE VIS, cards and cradles, also high and low chairs, assort'd patterns;

CHAIRS, mahogany hair cloth, spring seats, cane and wire seat, oak, cinn, dining, Green cane, high and wire back, etc.

LOCKERS, spring seats, mahogany and cane covers;

SOFA'S, wash stands, chair cushions, coverlets, towl racks, willow cribs, etc.

—ALSO—

BEDSTEADS, Mahogany French, Cottage, double and single;

LOUNGES, spring seats, in damask and leather covers;

SOFA'S, spring seats, hair cloth, with round and pillow ends;

DESKS, with fall and door fronts;

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